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New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greeney & Co.

Our Mercantile Advertiser.

The next number of our MERCANTILE ADVERrises will be issued on Saturday, the 29th inst. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Mercantile Public, and will contain a Review of the Markets since our last issue a carefully prepared statement of the Prices Current of all leading articles of Merchandise; also, a Full Report of the Stock and Money Markets, together with such other items of Commer cial Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to the 50,000 Merchants to whom it is sent.

We aim to make THE ADVERTISES a welcome and valuable visitor to its readers, furnishing them reliable reports of all the important commercial transactions of each month, and serving as a Directory to the Best Business Houses and Manufactories in our country; while to Wholesslers, Jobbers, Manufacturers, and all who have Goods and Wares to dispose of throughout the regular channels of trade, we believe no medium of equal value can be found. The January Number of THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISES

will be sent, prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants, mainly in the South and West, selected from the Agency Books of Mesers. McKillor & Wood. The entire expense will be paid by Advertisements. Price, \$1 per line for space occupied; Advertisements dis-Payed to suit Advertisers. HORACE GREELEY & Go.

Nesc-York, Jan. 24, 1853. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE of this week must be handed in To-Day. Price #1 a line.

As our San Francisco correspondent has very fully set forth the case of the United States against the New-Almaden Quickeilver Mining Company involving the ownership of a property worth many Millions, and essential to the working of the Gold Mines, we call attention to the counter-statement of the Company which sppears in our columns to-

We give on the sixth page of this paper a full report of the speech of Gov. SEWARD on the Cuba proposition of Mr. Buchanan and his friends. delivered in the Senate on Monday. If there were anything in that proposition beyond the electioneering dodge of a desperate party, as Señor Calderon Collantes so cleverly explained in the Spanish Congress, this exposition of Mr. Seward's would destroy it. But it is their last card, and they will make as much of it as they can.

To the people of the country we commend Mr. Seward's argument. It is calm, statesmanlike, strong. Mr. Toombs enveloped himself in confusion in his attempt to answer it. Let it be studied and appreciated.

We have a report from Trenton that a sort of alliance has been patched up between the Sham of the "Straight Americans," and that the allied host purpose electing the Hon. ROBERT F. STOCK-TON to the U. S. Senate! How the Adopted Citizens who form the right wing of the Sham Democracy will like this election of a Know-Nothing by their representatives, is none of our business; and, in fact, we don't suppose they will think much about it. Only label him "regular Democratic," and they will go Ned Buptline or Parson Brownlow without flinching. And, if the Commodore happens to have a few houses or farms that he would just as soon give away as keep, we think he has a good

In Congress, yesterday, the SENATE chose Mr. Fitzpatrick, Chairman pro tem., during the necessary absence of the Vice-President, Explanations and inquiries followed, respecting the reports of the Executive session, which found their way into the papers, and the important discovery was made of a room near the Senste Chamber, in which were two black cats, half-starved, and half-crazy. The residue of the ression was occupied with the Pacific Railroad bid, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, making a lengthened speech.

chance to be Senator again.

In the House, Mr. English reported adversely to the memorial of the Mount Vernon Association, asking for the use of the franking privilege-which memorial was was finally tabled - and reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege altogether. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee. A salary of \$7,500 was roted to Mr. Townsend Harris as Minister Resident at Japan. Some Southern Members chafed at the appropriation for the return and support of the eargoes of captured sisters. Several memorials asking for the establishment of new mail steamship lines were laid on the table.

"Monsieur Tonson come again!" The public's old acquaintance, if not favorite, the Broadway Parallel Rai road, is once more before our Legislature, with sundry other projects for opening new horse railways on different routes through our City. Whichever of these projects may be booked to pass, it can hardly be doubted that some of them will, sad that the area of railway travel within our City is destined to be largely and speedily extended.

Nearly twenty years ago, the earlier attempts to lay railway tracks through certain streets of Phila delphis produced a furious popular outbarst of indignation. A child having been run over by a car in that densely populated suburb known as Kensington, an Irish row ultimated in the tearing up of the track, and the discontinuance of the ine-effected, if we mistake not, with some loss of blood if not of life. For years thereafter, the trains to and from Baltimere were run by horse-

miles west of the dense portion of the city. now not only the Baltimore, but the Pittaburgh, Reading and other Railroads run into the heart of the city, and the Baltimore is run by steam to its new depot two or three miles further in than former'y. And a perfect network of horse railways has just been spread over the town, almost superseoing omnibuses, and taking passengers from the post-office to almost any quarter of the freshly consolidated city.

Brooklyn has in like manner been veined by herse railroads within a few years past; so that seven-eighths of the travel of its citizens is performed by means of them.

Boston, in spite of its narrow and crooked streets, begins to be gridironed by iron tracks. You may now take a car within the shadow of the State House and ride out to Roxbury, and in various other directions.

Baltimore feels the general impulse. A few months since, a petition was circulated through Baltimore street (the Broadway of that city) for a railroad to traverse that great thoroughfare. It was signed by less than a hundredth part of those interested, the immense majority being stubbornly and violently hostile. A year or so elapsed, when another appeal was made; and now we hear that almost every one is signing in favor of the road.

Washington City is about to have a horse railroad through Pennsylvania avenue and so out to Georgetown. There is no opposition to the work itself, but a good deal of scuffling for the grant, which, it is supposed, will be profitable. Meantime, Congress, astonished at hearing of any publie improvement being contemplated in that City without a call on the Federal Tressury to pay the shot, are waiting to see if this can really be so. We presume there is no mistake about it, and that Honorable Members will soon ride to and from the Capitol, the White House, and the Departments, on an iron track.

For the paked fact is that these Horse Railroads in Cuties are at once advantageous to the public and profitable to the stockholders. A car is more convenient and comfortable than an omnibus, easier of access, less exposed to accident, and allows the man of business to read his morning paper as he comes down to his store, and his evening paper as he rides home to his dinner. Put a line of omnibuses and one of cars on the same avenue, and, after a year's trial, ten persons will take a car to every one who takes a stage.

The economy is even more palpable. A span of horses will draw a car containing forty passengers as easily and rap cly as an omnibus with ten, and with less likelihood of break-down or injury to the team. Of course, the railway track costs most at the start; but we doubt its costing more to maintain after the first outlay. The prices of the stocks of our City railways indicate that they are all doing

In view of these facts, is the restriction of our City Railroad System to its present dimensions either feasible or desirable? Would not "the "greatest happiness of the greatest number" be premoted by its extension? We speak to practical men, and urge that they look the matter fairly in the face.

The Broadway Parallel Road has never commended itself to our judgment nor our sympathics. It does not seem to be the thing really required. We often want to ride up or down Broadway; we do not care to make the trip via Mercer street; and it seems to us that, should this Parallel project prevail, there will be two classes injured and aggrieved-the passengers, wto wish to traverse Broadway, not to sneak around through obscure side-streets and zig-zags to reach an up town lecture or a down town ferry, to stop at Stewart's or attend the Academy of Music; and the owners and renters of Broadway stores, who will see their customers carried around and away from them by the cars. We were about to aid that the corperators would find it difficult to drag away the passengers generally from Broadway into the petty side-streets; but we will trust them to keep their own look out.

Let us briefly indicate what seems to us, on maare consideration, the better project:

1. Run a horse railroad, not through the sidestreets proposed, nor any side-streets, but through Broadway itself, with its upper terminus at the south southwest corner of the Central Park and its lower termini at the Fulton, Jersey City and South Ferries respectively,

2. Start a car about every ten minutes from each of the Ferries (or say from the Jersey and South upon the arrival of each bost) and run it through up to the Central Park at a charge of five cents per passenger-and so down.

3. Start snother every other minute at the American Museum and run it to Union square only, -price three cents per passenger. Let these several cars form a regular line, passing up and down Broadway between the American Museum and Union square at intervals of one minute each.

4. Exclude omnibuses utterly and absolutely from Breadway, and place them on the wider and more frequented side-streets-say Bleecker, University place, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, &c .- and have them run due east and west to the rivers at a charge of three cents for each passenger. Let them run wherever it is thought best, so that they keep out of Broadway.

5. Bied the railroad company to sweep th whole line of streets used by them faithfully every night, earrying off the dirt before morning, and to keep the entire carriage-way in the very best order.

6. Put the grant up at auction, and sell it to the highest bidder. From the proceeds, pay the omnibus proprietors fairly for whatever loss they may have sustained through their exclusion benceforth from Broadway; pay any other damages which may have been inflicted by the construction of this railroad, and put the balance of the proceeds, if balance there be, into the City Treasury.

-Such are the outlines of a railroad project which we believe would prove just to all and beneficent to the great majority. We ask for it the consideration of all interested, especially the owners or lessees of Breadway property. We ask them to consider whether it will be well for them to drive travel out of Broadway rather tone draw it into that thorougafare-whether a railroad just outside of their street will not be far worse for them then one in it-and whether one carper minute passing up and one down their magnificent street, with the emnibuses running thereto and therefrom, bringing passengers to Broadway and taking them thence to their business and their homes will not be every way better than the present wild swelter and anarch; of stages, grinding the paving-stones into dust and strewing that dust over the costly fabrics displayed on their shelves and in their windows? Let them not consider merely, but act. Manifestly, things cannot and will not remain as they are. Let us resolve, ther, to have

the hundred, but for the million.

We had supposed the Hon. Mr. Speacer to be surfeited with criminal business in our police courts; and that he would try and forget everything connected with his former practice while in Albany. We were mistaken. Already he has introduced two bills, one to give, on the trial of all indictments, the closing argument to the criminal's advocate; the other to enable every criminal court to enter a nolls prosequi, and to allow the prisoner to plead over, when a demurrer to an indistment is overruled.

The criminal practice in this City is not looked upon as respectable; the term criminal lawyer is rather a term of reproach. The persons following exclusively that branch of the profession have lit tle standing in society or their trade. The most of them obtain employment by hanging around the prisots and paying to police officers a commission of thirty-three per cent. on all business they can influence. The District-Attorney would not have a very enviable office if he were compelled by law to listen to the eloquence of these gentlemen without the power of reply. The prosecutor has the closing argument in

every criminal case, for the same reason that the plaintiff has a similar privilege in civil actions. In trying an offender, everything is presumed in favor of innecence; the slightest doubt on the mind of a juror is equivalent to an acquittal; the prosecutor is required to frame the indictment with such technical exactness that the omission or addition of a single word, no matter how trifling, is often fatal to it; he must bring forward evidence to prove that the offense, as stated in the indistment, and none other, has been committed by the accused; the proof must be of so conclusive a nature as to be inconsistent with every conclusion except the guilt of the prisoner. Thus, where a child in a basket was thrown into a river, and never seen afterward, the party guilty of the act was acquitted, because the body of the child was not found, and there was a bare possibility that it might have been picked up alive by some of the many ships in the vicinity. To this effect the judge is bound to charge the jury. So strict is the law, and so strictly do juries follow its etter, that crimes in this community go unpunished. to an alarming extent. Another reason why the prosecutor should have the closing argument is, because he must state in the indictment, with the greatest minuteness, the facts constituting the offense, that the prisoner may know what charge to defend himself against; therefore, the latter cannot be taken by surprise. He has plenty of time to contradict weat is alleged sgainst him, while the State knows nothing of the facts constituting his defense. The witnesses for the prosecution are generally known to the prisoner beforehand; if their characters are bad, they may be impeached; but the witnesses for the defense are usually kept in the background until the moment of trial, when the District-Attorney has no time to inquire into or impeach their reputation. Every one complains of the difficulty of punishing criminals-of the immense number of acquittals, in the clearest cases; yet we have never heard of an instance, in this City, where a man perfectly innocent was convicted. What then can be the object of Mr. Spencer's bill, unless he goes upon the theory that society should legislate for criminals against itself ?

We should be very sorry to see every criminal court, including the Petty Sessions, able to enter a nolle prosequi at pleasure. To do so, under Mr. Spencer's bill, would be only a matter of discretion in the Court, for which it would be amenable to no one. How often a nolle prosequi would be en tered for political friends or for pecuniary interests, it is impossible to imagine. It would be giving every petty Judge or Justice an unlimited

defy Mr. Spencer to produce an instance within the first transfer of Indian Affairs, meetions that a band of white man, of Indian Affairs, meetions that a band of white man, of Indian Affairs, meetions that a band of white man, of Indian Affairs, meetions that a band of white man, of the company of the co refused the privilege of pleading over, after a demurrer. Nothing is better ascertained than that a prisoner may demur and plead over to an indictment at the same time, or that he may plead to the indictment after the demurrer is found against hun. In cases of misdemeanor, a demorrer is attended with the same effect as in civil cases. There is, therefore, little necessity for alteration in the premises, unless the object is to destrey all analogy between civil and criminal law.

If Fillibusterism and "Manifest Destiny" were not blind and deaf, they might be admonished by what is now transpiring in the Ionian Islands. Those Islands were accorded to Great Britain at the close of the Napoleonic wars, and have since remained under her undisputed dominion. At least three-fourths of their present inhabitants were born and have always lived under the British flag. And it would be hard to designate another so well calculated to afford them justice, security, protection. They are naturally commercial; England is the most commercial of nations; they are peaceful in their genius, while she is warlike; they are naturally exposed and defenseless, while she is able and willing to protect them thoroughly against all gainsayers. The great Napoleon in the zenith of his power could not have caused them a mement's uneasiness so long as "the meteor flag" streamed above them.

And jet these straggling dots of islands unanimously and earnestly desire to be relieved from British protection and permitted to become a part of the poor, weak, rickety kingdom of Greece, and henceforward to share its dubious fortunes. The reason may be all against this desire, but in matters of Nationality instinct is stronger than reason. The Ionians will not deny that they enjoy infinitely greater security, are more lightly taxed and have a better administration of justice under Queen Victoris than they would have under King Otho; but they are Greeks, not Britons, and that is an end of controversy. The Acropolis and the Partheson are dearer to them than Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's: their heroes are not Mariberough and Wellington, but rather Miltisdes and Alexander: Lapento is more to them than Trafalgar; in short. they are Greeks. And the end must be that they will be united politically, as they are geographically and in heart, to the Greek State.

Americans intent on annexing Mexico, Central Americs, Cubs. &c., think of these things! Blood is thicker than water, and so must remain. We Angle-Saxons could never be content under a rule essentially Spanish, and we shall not succeed any better in reconciling them to our rule than they would in governing us. A nation is a vital eatity. not a creation of cabinets and protocols. The power from Gray's Ferry, a point then three | done whatever must be, and have it done right. | Holy Alliance might in 1815 have dismembered and . . . .

not for the hour, but the sge-not for the dozen or partitioned France; but ten Holy Alliances could not have kept it thus disjointed. Alexander rapidly overran and conquered the East; but how long did his empire last? A small army might conquer Mexico: a large one could not hold it. Let us mind our own business.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH:

From Washington.

From Our Correspondent
Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859. It was John Cochrane, not Clark B., who made the Homestead speech last evening.

The Lecempton Democrats are making certed effort to injure Senstor Douglas in the South and West, by representing his correspondence with Mr. Fitch as a backing down on his The correspondence, as published in The Union

this morning, was not accompanied by any card from Mr. Douglas's advisers in the case, Messrs. Pryor and Hawkies. As they are both noted duellists, the absence of their names was regarded as an indication that the settlement of the affair was not in accordance with the code of honor. A card from them in The States, this evening, removes this imputation from Donglas. The Senate is seriously disturbed by the success

of New-York correspondents in learning what occurs in secret session. Mesers. Davis and Douglas both complained to-day that the report in The Herald was insecurate. The truth is, that that report was colored, with the design to make it appear that Davis insulted Douglas. It is a part of the plot to break down Douglas by impeaching his ocurage or driving him into a duel.

The result of the Senate's investigation into the matter was the discovery of a trap door and a secret closet centaining two black cats, in the immediate vicinity of the Senate Chamber. What connection these mysterious animals had with the reporters does not appear.

The inspirity of the House Territorial Committee are in favor of organizing a Territory comprising the Pike's Peak region, and a bull for that purpore will be adopted by the Committee, probably at the next meeting. The name "Co'ons" will be dropped and " Pobosa" adopted, which is the name of a noted Arapaboe chief, and means the fist land on the top of the mountain. Biles for Tohosa, Dakota and Arizona will all contain the provision that these Territories, when organized into States. shall be admitter either with orwithout Slavery as their people may determine.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859. Washington, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859.

The correspondence between Senators Douglas and Fitch will be published in The Union of to-morrow. It appears Mr. Douglas called on Mr. Fitch to withdraw the offensive lenguage used toward him in the debute on Friday, when the Senato was in secret seas in Mr. Fitch replies without withdrawing his offensive remarks, but saying that Mr. Douglas size explained satisfactorily to him in regard to the statement that his (Fitch's) son was concerned in the Illuneis appointments. The second note of Mr. Douglas affirms what he had said in the Senate, and affords Mr. Fitch another opportunity to withdraw. In his reply, Mr. Fitch withdraws the offensive language based on what he assumes to be Mr. Douglas explanation. This withdrawal Mr. Douglas accepts, repeating that he had east nothing in his

Dou, lase explanation. To is withdrawal Mr. Douglas accepts, repeating that he had said nothing in his correspondence which he had not said in the Senate. To this note Mr. Fitch replies, but report does not state the substance of his note. The probability is, that the entire matter ends with this correspondence, as there appears to be no grounds for further proceedings. Mersis, Pryor and Hawkins were the friends of Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Berjamin the friend of Mr. Fitch. The friends of Mr. Douglas assert that he will light through his procest difficulties, if necessary.

Senator Davis is understood to bave voluntarly apologized to both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Fitch for his harsh remarks shortly after Friday's occurrence.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859.

The mystery of the two black cate, alluded to in the Senate to-day by Mr. Green, is, that as the galleries of the Senate chamber rest an treates, a trap door is left.

giving every petty Judge or Justise an unlimited commission to punish or pardon criminals as he pleased.

In regard to Mr. Spencer's bill to allow a prisoner to plead over, when a demurrer to an indictioner to plead over, when a demurrer to an indiction ment is overrused, it is nothing under than a bill to of the secrets they now perheard in Executive seasons.

from El Paso County, had stelen into the camp of a party of Indians, known to be remarkably peaceable, massac cing seven of them, beside wounding a number of their companions. It is apprehented that, in consequence of this outrage, the Indians will com n ence an indiscriminate war on the border settlements Although coupons cannot be issued for less than six morths interest on the new loan, yet, should the suc-cessful bidders regard it of any advantage to receive coupons of interestrom the latinet, with the certifi-cates of stock, they will be so issued at the Treasury Department, on the payment of the interest from the let of January to the date of the deposit of the prin-cipal.

The action of the House to-day, in laying on the table three several memorials asking the establishment of as many new mail steamer lines, is considered as indicative of nonlity to all such measures by that

body.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent document set to the House, anguests an invitation from the United States to the commercial countries of Curope, to meet in a representative body for consults. tion on a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures, and a uniform system of commercial statis ice, being of the opinion that this reform would be avorably received, and probably adopted by each of he countries so represented. He says our own Government occupies a position both political and commercial, which would justify it in taking the lead in the matter.

XXXVth CONGRESS . . . . Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Jan. 25, 1859.
The Vice-President being necessarily absent for medsys, Mr. FITZPATRICK was chosen Chairman Mr. PUGH rose to a question of privilege, on the

subject of the report of the Executive Session which eppeared in the New-York papers, and especially in The Herald. He handed to the Secretary to read The Herala's correspondence, but Mr. Crittensen suggest-ing that it was out of order, it was stopped.

Mr. PUGH expressed in moderate, but decided

lacguage, his disapprobation of such a breach of the confidence of the senate.

Mr. FITCH agreed with Mr. Pagh in denouncing the impropriety of the correspondence.

Mr. DAVIS characterized the correspondence as untrie, and said that he had applied to the Senator form Humai (Donalds) to such hargeness weathers.

from Illinois (Douglas) no such larguage as was therein reperfed.
Mr. DOUGLAS agreed in this assertion.

Mr. DOUGLAS agreed in this assertion.
Mr. PAVIS would suggest an inquiry into the ofthe against the Senate.
Mr. GREEN, in agreeing in the condemnation of
the officer, said, and much laughter, that he had acidentally discovered, and communicated the fact to Vice-President that there was a small room within ear shot on the north-east corner of the loobs, having

ear shot on the north-east corner of the lobby, having to egress except by a tray-door.

The room was scarched ant found to contain two black cars. He would suggest an investigation as to whether workness had been bribed to construct hiding places for caves-droppers. Any how, there is a cut hole in the north-east corner of the lobby.

Mr MASON said the experience of Senators must have indicated that information of secret transactions in the Senate is obtained less from caves-dropping persons, than from a breach of confidence on the part of some one entirely confidence. He referred as an

persons, than from a breach of condidence on the part of some one enjoying confidence. He referred as an example to the secret deliberations on a treaty five or a x years since, which were daily spread abroad in the rewspapers. He concluded with some remarks on that portion of the press correspondents who exter for the deprayed tasts of the public. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. GREEN submitted a resolution calling for the

The Pacific Radroad till was then taken up With the exception of brief remarks from Mr. Wil-

on, who offered an additional amendment, and from Mesers Simmone, Brederick and Davis, Mr. JOHN-SON (Teen.) occupied the whole day in explaining why he would vote against the bill, which be considwhy he would vote against the bill, which he come and nexter a necessary act under the war-main power of the Constitution, nor as a test of Domocos. The discussion of Mr. Sidella's Cuban report u assigned for Monday next. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.), from the Post Office Com-mittee, u ade as adverse report on the memorial of the Mount Vernon Association, saking that the Regents thereof be granted the frauking privilege, the Com-mittee being of the opinion that said privilege ought to be restricted rather than extended. Also an adverse report on a memorial proposing the abolition of th

Post Office Department.
On motion of Mr. ENGLISH the Committee on Post-Offices was dischargee from further consideration of the negorial of Charles Butterfield, praying for the establishment of a line of steamers between the original properties on the Guident Control of the Control of the Guident Control of the Control of the Guident Control of the Committee on the Guident Control of the Committee of the cipal American and Mexican ports on the Guif of Mexico. He moved to refer the matter to the Com-

Mexico. He moved to refer the misses mittee on Commerce.
On motion of Mr. JONES (Fean.), the memorial was tables by \$2 against 33.
Mr. ENGLISH mode similar reports with regard to the memorial of A. L. Bleecker and associates for mad ateamers to South American ports; also the memorial of John Gardner for mail steamers to the West Indian.

Both tabled.

Mr. ENGLISH reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and for other purposes. He trusted is would be considered at an early day.

Mr. ENGLISH reported a bill appropriating \$5,000 to enable the Postmaster-General to employ to appear

Mr. HASKIN moved to lay the bill on the table. He could see no propriety for increasing the expanses of the Post-Office Department. It now cost twiss as much as under the last Administration.

much as under the last Administration.

The motion was agreed to -113 against 89.

Mr. COVODS (Pa.) said he did not wish it to be considered that he voted against the bill because the Post Office Department, during the late Pennsylvania election, had a clerk to spare to go into his District and Operate against him. [Langher.]

election, had a clerk to spare to go into his District and operate against him. [Langhter.]

Mr. EN 3LISH reported a bill regulating the payment of the postage on newspapers and periodicals. It provides that periodical dealers may receive their bundles on paying postage there on the same as regular subscribers. Maps, engravings, photographs, Ac., to pay a postage of one cont per onnee or fraction of the payer. The bill proposes to punish persons. cf an onnce. The bill proposes to punish persons who receive money for postage, but fraudulently with hold it, or who fail to deliver letters taken out of the

office addressed to others.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the S ate of the Union.

Mr. WOOD (Me.) from the Post-Office Committee reported a bill to establish a rational line of steam-ships from certain ports of the United States to Great Britain.

The House went into Committee of the Waole on

The House went into Committee of the Waole of the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Cevil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOPKINS (Va.) offered as amendment making an appropriation of \$7,500 for the salary of Townseed Harrie, Mie ster Resident to Japan.

Mr. SHERMAN (Onto) contended that the President had no right to make this appointment. He said we are now following the usurpation commenced by President Tyler, when he sent Caleb Cushing to China.

Several complement expressed their views, contend-

dent Tyler, when he sert Caleb Cushing to China.

Several gentlemen expressed their views, contending that the President has the right to make diplomatic appointments, whenever in his opinion the public interests require them.

The amendment was adopted by one majority.

During the proceedings, Mr. CURRY (Ala.) attacked the appointment of so many Foreign Ministers. The offices were like so many hospitals for broken-down nothinging.

Mr KEITH (S. C.) replied, if what Mr. Curry had arctited was so, it was not the fault of the diplomatic system, but of the party which had pressed the appointment of persons unfit for office—mere spoilsmen.

Mr. SICKLES (N. Y.) condemned such reform as Mr. SiCKLES (N. 1) consumed same asserted that it would not be approved by the country. At this time, when Europe is agitated, it is necessary to have representatives should. Gentlemen, in their zeal to retreech, did not seem to understand the history of the

Mr. DOWDELL (Ala.) moved to strike out the clause of the bill appropriating \$75,000 to enable the President to carry out the act of 1819, and subsequent acts for the suppression of the slave-trade. He said this clause should have no place here. There was no live or syllable authorizing the President to send the Africans of the Echo to Laberia; it was an assumption of power. He was opposed to the whole arrange-

Mr. PHELPS (Mo.) replied that various sums have been heretefore appropriated to enable the President to execute the act of 1819, and the latter has informed Congress in his Armusi Message of a contract for the care and support of those captured Africans. The arrangement was a wise and a humane one, for which he took the precedent of President Monroe.

Mr. CLAY (Ky.) said he was opposed to all laws in

Mr. PHFLPS—Then repeal them; but so long as

hey remain carry them out.

hir. SINGLETON (Miss) moved a proviso, that no part of the money shall be used for the support or education of any Africans heretofore or hereafter captured and returned to their native land, after they shall have been delivered into the hands of an agent or agents. He believed in a strict construction of the Constitution, and objected to schooling and educating such Africans at the nake

-waense. ser. NICHOLS (Onio) said, if there was one plaque in the bill which more than another met the appro-bation of the people, it was that now under considerstion. It

the entire bill.

Mr. CURRY objected to the President's making a contract to support and educate the negroes of the Echo. If he could make a contract for one year, he could make a contract for life. He urged a rigid adberence to the Constitution, and was not able to dis-crumpate between a false and strained construction of law by a high executive officer and by a band of mea.

Mr NICHOLS repied, defending the appropriation.

He believed that everything which the President had

done in the matter was dictated by a high sease of boner to the country and the requirements of human-ity. The Committee rose. On metion of Mr. HOLKINS (Va.) a resolution was

adopted calling on the President for the report of the Special Agent, Mr. Nugent, to Vancouver's Island. Adjourned.

House of Referentatives, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1859.
To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.
Size: In The Tribune of the 22d, I find the Yeas and Nays in the House on the Engrossment of the Presen

Bill with Mr. Grow's amendment. THE TRIBURE has many readers to my District, and they will be curious to know why my name is not to be found in the list of Year. I desire to eay, therefore, that I was detained at my morning, but found myself too til to remain. I was paired with

Mr. Davison of La.

These facts appear in The Globe, but that paper is not read by my constituents, while yours is. May I ask you, therefore, to give this explanation a place in your columns? I am usually in my place, and never before lost an important vote

Very respectfully, &c., The Overland Mail.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Passengers by the Overland Mail report the weather
remarkably fine and the roads in good order.

The Indian Agent at Fort Yuma had returned from
the Manager without a state of the Manager without the Manager without the Manager without the state of the Manager without the Manager without the Manager without the Manager without the state of the Manager without the state of the Manager without the Manager without the state of th the Morave villages without accomplishing the release of the women and children mentioned as captured in a previous report.

Col. H. Ifman had left Fort Tejon with an escort of cavalry to establish a post for his command, the Sir'h

It lastry.

The Apaches were peaceable and the Comanoher A large fire was raging in the woods near Payette

vile, Ark, which it was feared would extend many Allege party of gold hunters were preparing to leave Fort Smith for Pike's Peak.

Mr. Butterfield has abandoned the project of conveying the sail from Fort Smith to Mamphis by river, or account of the low stage of wa'er.

An unusual amount of sanw, along the 35th parallel, detained the mail. The ladians were also very

Much excitement existed at Carson Valley respect-Much excitement existed at Carson valuey copies ing the lower of Utab, and meetings have been held taking strang grounds against the jurisdiction of Utab, and requiring the Utab Probate Judge to abstain from the exercise of the duries of his office. Other madergs sustained the Utab authorities, but favored cop-

aration from that Territory.

The Oregon Legislature had been occupied for severai days in discussing a proposition to adjourn sind the; inasmuch as a State Legislature has been elected, and that the probabilities were that Oregon would soon assume the reins of self-government.

Washington, Morday, Jac. 24, 1859.

No. 30 — Mary Ann Thomas vs. James Lavant's beirs. Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkanas. Justice Daniel delivered the pinica of the Court, affirming the judgment with

No 51. - Francis A. Dickens vs. Alongo Mahans. Argument continued for defendant, and concluded for